The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

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IMPORT OF THE ELECTION.

Extracts from the Great Speech of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, at New London, Conn., Oct. 18.

The "Swapping of Horses" Theory Exploded—How the President Made Fun of Himself.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop addressed the citizens of New London, on Tuesday evening, at Lawrence Hall. The meeting could not have been larger without an extension of the walls of the building. The front seats and galleries were occupied by many ladies, and the audience was composed of the eminently solid and respectable people of the community.

The following are extracts from Mr. Winthrop's speech:

CONCERNING THE SWAPPING OF HORSES.

And let me say, in the first place, my friends, that I should have come to this conclusion, as I think, without any regard to the peculiar policy which the administration has adopted during the last two years. I should have come to this conclusion upon the same plain, common sense views which President Lincoln himself seems to have expressed upon a somewhat similar state of facts. Some of you may remember, perhaps, to have seen an account of an interview which certain very earnest anti-slavery gentlemen, of Massachusetts, held with the President not a great while ago, on the subject of substituting General Fremont for my old and valued friend Edward Stanley, now of California, as the provisional-governor of North Carolina. The account is given in a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Conway, dated London, July 20, 1864, and published in the Boston *Commonwealth*. In that letter President Lincoln is represented as saying, in his most characteristic style, "Gentlemen, it is generally the case that a man who begins a work is not the best man to carry it on to a successful termination. (Laughter.) I believe it was so (he proceeded to say) in the case of Moses. Wasn't it? He got the children of Israel out of Egypt, but the Lord selected somebody else to bring them to their journey's end. A pioneer (continued President Lincoln) has hard work to do, and generally gets so battered and spattered that people prefer another, even though they may accept the principle. (Continued laughter.) Now, the letter of Mr. Conway gives us the application of these remarks in a manner that could hardly be mended. It quietly suggests that "Mr. Lincoln is averse to seeing the application of whatever truth there is in his theory to the one to whom it particularly applies—*himself*;" and Mr. Conway most pertinently adds: "Under him the war was begun; he had to deal with the difficulties; is it not possible that he has become *so battered and spattered* as to make it well for him to give up the leadership to some Joshua?" (Loud laughter and cheering.) It would seem, my friends, that nothing was said at this interview about the danger of swapping horses in crossing a stream.

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...can desire no other distinction for myself, than to be remembered among those who, in the language of our noble candidate, "would hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood." (Loud and continued applause.)

TENNESSEE AND THE UNION.

Interview between Mr. Lincoln and Loyal Tennesseeans—Protest against Governor Johnson's New Oath—Disgraceful Conduct of the President—Lincoln Determined to Elect Himself in his own Way—How Patriots are Treated at the White House—The Plot for the 8th of November Disclosed in Advance, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, October 15.

To the Editor of The World:

I called upon the President to-day and presented and read to him the subjoined protest. Having concluded, Mr. Lincoln responded:

"May I inquire how long it took you and the New-York politicians to concoct that paper?"

I replied, "It was concocted in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseeans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee, outside of Nashville, but not with New-York politicians."

"I will answer," said Mr. Lincoln emphatically, "that *I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way; and I will manage my side of it in my way.*"

"May we ask an answer in writing," I suggested.

"Not now. Lay those papers down here. I will give no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead, you have my answer."

"Your answer then is that you expect to let General McClellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it in your way?"

"Yes."

I then thanked the President for his courtesy in giving me a hearing at all, and took my leave. Judge Mason, of this city, was present at the interview, to whom I refer in regard to the correctness of this report. On stepping outside of the door of the executive mansion I immediately wrote down the President's emphatic response, and submitted it to Judge Mason and another gentleman who happened to be present, and they both pronounced it accurate.

[illegible]

...the constitution of Tennessee. For instance this: our constitution and law require that each voter shall be a citizen of the *county* wherein he may offer his vote, for six months next preceding the day of election; while the governor's order only requires, that he shall (with other qualifications named) be a citizen of Tennessee for six months, &c. This provision would admit to vote many persons not entitled by law. We will, for the sake of brevity, pass over some less important points of conflict between the proclamation and the law, but will instance in this place another. By our law it is provided that the polls shall be opened in every civil district in each county in the state; but the proclamation provides only for their being at one place in each county. This provision would cut out of the power of many legal voters to exercise the elective franchise.

We solemnly protest against these infringements of our law, conflicting as they do, with the very letter of the federal Constitution, because they are without authority, and because they will prevent a free, fair, and true expression of the will of the loyal people of Tennessee. But we protest still more emphatically against this most unusual and incorrect cabin test oath which it is proposed to require of all citizen voters in Tennessee.

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies; that I am an active friend of the government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies, and of all armed combinations in the interests of the so-called Confederate States; *that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms, until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every state and territory embraced within the National Union*, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in *whatever measures may be adopted* for the attainment of those ends; and further that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God."

A citizen, qualified to vote, and whose loyalty [illegible] disproved by other testimony, is to be required to swear that he will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States and defend it against all enemies." This obligation we are willing to renew daily. But this is not yet deemed a sufficient test of loyalty. He is required to make oath and subscribe to a mass of vain repetitions concerning his activity as a friend of the Union and the enemy of its enemies—concerning his desires, his hopes and fears—and that he finds it in his heart to rejoice over the scenes of blood, and of wounds, of anguish and death, wherein his friends, his kindred, his loved ones are slain, or maimed, or made prisoners of war—whereby the land of his birth or adoption, is made desolate, and lamentation and mourning are spread over the whole nation. While all the civilized world stands aghast in contemplation of the unequaled horrors of our tremendous strife, the citizen of Tennessee is called upon by her military governor, under your authority, to swear that in these things he finds occasion to *rejoice!* As if this were still not enough, the citizen is further required to swear to the indefinite prolongation of this war as follows: "That I will cordially oppose all armistices or *negotiations for peace with rebels in arms*, until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every state and territory embraced within the national Union; until (in brief) the war shall be at an end. Now, we freely avow to your excellency, and to the world, that we earnestly desire the return of peace and good will to our now unhappy country—that we seek neither pleasure, profit, nor honor in the perpetuation of war—that we should feel bound as Christians, as patriots and as civilized men— that we are bound by the oaths we have taken...

[illegible]

...public, and within a few days followed the proclamation complained of. We, for ourselves, and those we represent, are willing to leave all questions involving the right of Tennessee to participate in the election, to the decision of competent authority.

WM. B. CAMPBELL, of Wilson county,
THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Washington county,
For the State at large.
JAMES T. P. CARTER, of Carter county,
JOHN WILLIAMS, of Knox county,
A. BLIZARD, of McMinn county,
HENRY COOPER, of Bedford county,
BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner county,
JOHN LELLYETT, of Davidson county,
EM. ETHERIDGE, of Weakley county,
JOHN D. PERRYMAN, of Shelby county,
For the Districts.

Rhymes for the Times.

[*After "Old Mother Goose."*]

IX.
THE OLD JOKER.

There was an old joker and what do you think,
He gloried in nothing but shoddy and chink;
And though shoddy and chink were the chief of his glory,
Yet he always had time for a joke or a story:
He went to the White House to be our chief,
And while he's been there we've come to grief;
He's soon going home to toll his own knell,
And when he is gone it will all be well!

X.
HUSH-A-BYE.

Hush a bye, Aby, on the tree-top,
Till the storm comes thy cradle will rock;
Election's at hand and the cradle will fall—
When down will come Aby and shoddy and all!

XI.
LITTLE BOY BLUE.

Little man Mac, come blow your horn,
Abe's in the meadow, Jeff's in the corn;
Where is the little man who the country must keep,
He's coming along, boys, and not asleep!

XII.
MAC'S MISSION.

McClellan! McClellan! where do you go?
I go to Washington, as well you know;
McClellan! McClellan! what to do there?
To frighten Old Aby out of his chair.

XIII.
OLD KING ABE.

Old King Abe
Is a merry old gabe,
And a merry old gabe is he;
He called for a song,
The dead men among,
And he called for his fiddlers three;
And the song they sung,
The dead men among,
Was "Picayune Butler" ho! ho! ho!
Tweedle dee! Tweedle dee!
Said the fiddlers three;
O there's none so rare,
As can compare
With Abe and his fiddlers three!

XIV.
SPADES TRUMPS.

We are all to the dumps,
For spades are trumps—
The "Blacks" are gone up Salt River;
The rebels are bit—
Old Abe's to a fit,
And shoddy is done with for ever!

XV.
THE MODERN HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Aby gaby sat on a throne,
Aby gaby tumbled down;
All the black horses and all the black men—
Can't put Aby gaby in his place again!

XVI.
THE BOURBON MICE.

Some little clerks in their offices sat,
McClellan passed by and touched his hat;
"May I come in and inspect your writing?
"No, no, kind sir, you'll send us kiting!"

XVII.
POOR ABRAM LINCOLN.

O, poor Abram Lincoln! O, poor Abram Lincoln!
They made him a coat of a shoddy vote,
I wonder what they could think on!
With a ring-a-ting tang, and a-ring-a-ting tang—
O, poor Abram Lincoln!

XVIII.
A DIALOGUE.

"Blair! Blair! come out of your chair,
Or else I'll kick you down the stair!"
"Abe! Abe! I'm resigned to fate—
So do not kick, for I will not wait!"

The Lincoln Platform.

Abraham Lincoln to Rev. John P. Gulliver:

There is but one political question before the people of this country, which is this, IS SLAVERY RIGHT, OR IS IT WRONG? ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln to Colonel Hodges:

I felt that measures *otherwise unconstitutional* MIGHT BECOME LAWFUL by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution [being forced] to the preservation of the nation. RIGHT OR WRONG, I ASSUMED THIS GROUND, AND NOW AVOW IT! * * * I claim not to have controlled events, *but confess plainly that events have controlled me.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln to the People of the United States.

Extract from his Emancipation Proclamation:

I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated states and parts of states are and henceforth shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, WILL RECOGNIZE AND MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM OF SAID PERSONS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

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How to Increase the Democratic Vote.

Two dollars spent in securing the circulation of a sound patriotic Democratic newspaper where none circulated before, is worth ten times that amount of money spent in the month before an election. If each one of our present subscribers will see to it that some doubtful voter in their district reads the Weekly WORLD for a year he will be reasonably sure to vote right next fall. Two dollars will pay for more good political reading than can be had for ten dollars in the heat of a campaign. Our Weekly and Semi-Weekly club rates are very low. Specimen copies of the Weekly WORLD sent whenever requested.

Back Numbers.

Our edition of the early numbers of the Campaign WORLD is exhausted, although we have twice reprinted some of the numbers. Our friends in ordering can send the amount pro rata for the present and the remaining numbers; or, if remittances come at the old price, we will add to the number as many for the remainder of the campaign as the funds will pay for.

Campaign World in German.

To meet repeated demands from all parts of the country, and in order to furnish to our German fellow-citizens, in the cheapest form, the political documents, information, and arguments which they need and desire, we publish at frequent intervals, during the present campaign,

A GERMAN CAMPAIGN WORLD,

giving sixteen pages of interesting political matter. We invite the attention of Democrats in all parts of the country, especially in the Western States, where, since the withdrawal of Mr. Fremont, a promising field is opened for the diffusion of sound political doctrines, to this announcement, and we ask the Democratic State and County committees, within whose range there are German districts, to co-operate with us in giving to this edition of THE WORLD in German the widest possible circulation. Democratic papers will serve the cause by making known this publication.

The German Campaign WORLD will contain the most timely and appropriate documents and political reading matter for that portion of our fellow-citizens, and will be by far the cheapest method of circulating such documents among them. Price $4 per 100.

Address all orders to

THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New-York.

The World

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The following list of documents has been issued by the Central Executive Campaign Committee. Democratic editors are requested to give publicity to this announcement, and the friends of the cause are requested to collect funds and forward to supply their localities with such as they require:

No.		Per 100.
1.	McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, and Lincoln's "To whom it may Concern."	$1 00
2.	Judge George F. Comstock's Brooklyn Speech	2 00
3.	McClellan's Report	12 00
4.	Hulbert's Life of McClellan	0 01
4½.	West Point Oration of McClellan	1 00
5.	Ketchum's Review	10 00
6.	Speech of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey	1 00
7.	Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Albany	1 00
8.	Speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pa.	6 00
9.	Robt. C. Winthrop's Speech at New York	1 00
10.	Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Philadelphia	2 00
11.	Miscegenation indorsed by Republicans	1 00
12.	Lincoln's Treatment of Grant and of McClellan Compared	1 00
13.	Mr. Lincoln's Arbitrary Arrests	3 00
14.	Corruption and Fraud of Lincoln's Administration	1 00
15.	McClellan's Harrison Bar Letter	1 00
16.	General Nar..'s Letter. The Anti-McClellan Plot Revealed	1 00
18.	Republican Opinions about Lincoln	2 00

CYRUS MASON, Sec., 13 Park Row. MANTON MARBLE, Chairman. WORLD Office.

For sale at 13 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper Offices.

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North in Company. The Union at all hazards, versus a war for abolition. On the same document we have printed THE WORLD's campaign song, No. 1, "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from McClellan's record, compared with citations from Mr Lincoln's record. The consistency of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty. Watchwords for Patriots, Campaign Mottoes Price $1 per 100.

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of THE WORLD Office, 35 Park Row.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Republicans, after long persistence in their attacks on General McCLELLAN, at last found that their mud did not stick—that their shafts fell blunted. Their attacks on him ceased, and were transferred to Mr. PENDLETON, who now for weeks has been represented as a disunionist, though every disunionist in the whole land supports Mr. LINCOLN, and as having voted against supplies, when, in fact, he was one of the most efficient members of the Committee of Ways and Means, laboring diligently to perfect the revenue and supply bills, and, in the cases of difference between the two Houses, almost always chosen by Republicans themselves upon the committees of conference—a most difficult and responsible post of duty.

These calumnies have been so widely circulated in the army and elsewhere, on the authority of the Republican national and congressional committees, who have realized the desperation of Mr. LINCOLN's case with the soldiers, and that nothing but wholesale lying against General McCLELLAN's associate on the ticket could keep him from getting the great majority of the votes of the Army of the Potomac, that at last Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, and Hon. C. L. WARD, of the State Committee of Pennsylvania, have thought fit to end them finally by the publication of the following notes from Mr. PENDLETON himself:

CINCINNATI, October 17.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and false hoods are as frequent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no professions of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of this people; and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.

I am in favor of assenting to no conditions, insisting upon no terms, not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the government upon its old foundations, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly yours, &c.,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Hon. John B. Haskin, N. Y.

CINCINNATI, October 18.

Hon. C. L. Ward, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter. In the very beginning of this war—in the first days of the extra session of 1861—I said in my place in Congress that I would vote for all measures necessary to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity and prevent disaster to its flag. I have done so.

I thought, by the adoption of such measures, the faith of the government was pledged to the troops in the field, and must not be forfeited by inadequate supplies. I never gave a vote which was incompatible with this sentiment.

All appropriations, pure and simple, for the support and efficiency of the army and navy, had my cordial concurrence. It was only when they were connected with other, and improper, appropriations; when by reason of their popularity they were loaded down with fraudulent items for the benefit of contractors and speculators, and every attempt to separate them failed; when they were made a stalking-horse for some abolition scheme, that I was constrained reluctantly to vote against the whole bill.

But I repeat that I voted against no bill which was confined simply to the object of supplies for the army and the navy.

I am, very truly yours,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

This is the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency. Who is his competitor? ANDREW JOHNSON, who, with insolent threats in 1860 demanded fresh protection for slavery; ANDREW JOHNSON, denounced at the Baltimore Convention by a Republican candidate for Congress from this state, as "a drunkard and a coward;" ANDREW JOHNSON, who prescribes an oath to support LINCOLN and JOHNSON to every citizen who seeks to vote in Tennessee!

Working-men of the North! soldiers of the Union! choose between JOHNSON, the demagogue, who derides free laborers as the "white slaves of the North," and PENDLETON, the statesman, whose sleepless guardianship of the national expenditures, drawing down the curses of Republican plunderers, has lightened the tax-burdens which press you so sorely.

MR. PENDLETON AND ANDY JOHNSON.

The radical papers are fond of repeating the false assertion that Mr. PENDLETON, like Mr. GREELEY and his followers, was in favor of letting the South go at the first sign of secession, but forget that one of the strongest friends the Southern States had at the North, even after secession was an accomplished fact, was ANDREW JOHNSON, the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency. That Mr. JOHNSON's unpatriotic record may be seen in its true light, we propose to place it side by side with the patriotic record of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. On the 10th of January, 1861, in the course of a speech in the United States Senate, JOHNSON used the following language:

The army and navy cannot be sustained without appropriations by Congress, and, if we were apprehensive that encroachments would be made on the Southern States and on their institutions, in violation of the Constitution, *we could prevent him from having a dollar even to feed his army or his navy.*

Compare these words with the following patriotic utterance of Mr. PENDLETON, July 18, 1861:

I will do what is fairly necessary to give the administration power to maintain the government and prevent disaster to the flag, and enforce obedience to the obligations of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance therewith.

Our candidate for Vice-President now occupies a prominent position on the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, to which position he was assigned by Speaker COLFAX, a peculiarly "loyal" man. Not only the Speaker, but Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, chairman of this committee, could, if they were not fettered by disgraceful chains of partisanship, bear witness to the ability and the readiness with which Mr. PENDLETON supported, in the committee-room, all constitutional measures for providing for the support of the government; and, he was always selected to prepare the important bills before they were presented to the House. But we return to ANDY JOHNSON.

On the 18th of December, 1860, when the nation was heaving with the throes of impending revolution, Mr. JOHNSON took a bold stand against any and every attempt to restore the Union by force, in case secession should be permitted. We quote his very words:

I do not believe the federal government has the power to coerce a state; for by the eleventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly provided that you cannot even put one of the states of this confederacy before one of the courts of the country as a party.

Contrast this with what Mr. PENDLETON said in the House less than a month later:

I yield to no man in my devotion to the Union. My constituents, the people of the whole Northwest, have for it an unalterable attachment. They are an inland people; they are chiefly devoted to agriculture; they are distant from the ocean by thousands of miles; they are shut off from communication with the nations of the earth; they fear, from isolation, the loss of prestige and power. They are attached to the Union by the double tie of interest and affection; their material prosperity is bound up in its continuance; their hearts cling to it with an indestructible tenacity. They would make any sacrifice to maintain it.

This will do for Mr. JOHNSON as regards his opposition to the war then so close at hand. We turn now to his record on the slavery question, not because of any special importance attaching to anything he may ever have said, but because he is put forward by a party that plumes itself upon its anti-slaveryism, by which it has gathered to its folds nearly all the old abolitionists who have striven so long, and, as it now appears, so successfully, to dismember our national Union. On May 24, 1860, he voted for the resolutions introduced into the Senate by JEFF. DAVIS, sustaining the constitutional rights of the slave states in the strongest terms, denouncing the intermeddling of abolitionists, in favor of the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into the territories, and hold them there as slaves, and denouncing all acts of the northern legislatures intended to prevent the operation of the fugitive slave law.

As if this were not enough, he offered in the United States Senate, December 13, 1860, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the select committee of thirteen be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by constitutional provision, a line: 1. A line running through the territory of the United States, not included within the states, making an equitable and just division of said territory, south of which line *slavery* SHALL *be recognized and* PROTECTED *as property, by ample and full constitutional guarantees*, and north of which line it shall be prohibited. 2. The repeal of all acts of Congress in regard to the restoration of fugitives from labor, and an explicit declaration in the Constitution *that it is the duty of each state for itself to return fugitive slaves when demanded by the proper authority, or PAY DOUBLE their cash value out of the treasury of the state.* 3. An amendment of the Constitution, declaring that slavery shall exist in navy-yards, arsenals, &c., or not, as it may be admitted or prohibited by the states in which such navy-yards, arsenals, &c., may be situated. 4. *Congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia*, so long as it shall exist in the State of Maryland; nor even then, without the consent of the inhabitants, and compensation to the owners. 5. Congress shall not touch the representation of three-fifths of the slaves; nor the inter-state trade, coastwise or inland. 6. These provisions to be unamendable, like that which relates to the equality of the states in the Senate.

Such is a brief comparison between the records of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON and ANDY JOHNSON. The former has been for the Union from first to last, has striven on every occasion to preserve that Union; on the other hand, this ANDY JOHNSON opposed coercion at the first, and devoted his energies to providing additional guarantees for slavery. The one has proved himself a patriot and a statesman; the other abetted disunion at its start, and by his career as military governor of Tennessee has forfeited the name of an honest man, to say nothing of the title of statesman. Can any man hesitate for a moment in deciding that, as between these two candidates for the next to the highest office in the gift of the people, the one best entitled to receive his vote is GEORGE H. PENDLETON?

THE WORK BEFORE US.

But two brief weeks now remain for the American people to consider and determine the most important question ever submitted to their judgment and decision. Upon their decision depends, beyond a doubt, the problem of free government on this continent, for no man of careful observation and unbiased judgment will deny that the re-election of President LINCOLN for another term of four years will place it beyond the power of the people to resist any encroachments upon their rights, or any departure from the provisions of the Constitution, which his administration may choose to undertake. The perpetuation of the present dynasty at Washington will settle beyond dispute or cavil its power to build upon the ruins of the constitutional fabric reared by the founders of the republic an arbitrary government, sustained by the military power, and directed by the will of the President.

If at the present time ABRAHAM LINCOLN, with all the proofs of tyranny, of violations of law, of departure from constitutional mandates, can secure a re-election by a so-called popular vote, what is to hinder the same ABRAHAM LINCOLN from perpetuating his power four years hence in spite of the people? If the public virtue and the love of liberty is not strong enough now to resist, at the outset, the assumption of unauthorized and unwarranted power, how can it be expected that four years more of military rule, and of the enjoyment of ill-gotten authority, will make the usurper less strong or less ambitious? The next step, from a popular election to possession of the government by force, will not be half so long a stride as the one by which, in spite of the honest wishes of the people, the administration is able to coerce states into a seeming approval of its acts.

With these great questions at issue, involving the principle of free government and the life of the nation, the responsibility devolving upon the people of this country becomes most weighty, and prompts to the most vigorous effort. The tide of public sentiment is in the right direction. With all its appliances of civil and military patronage, and the unscrupulous use of the power which these opportunities afford, Mr. LINCOLN has been utterly unable, in the late elections, to hold his own against the indignant sentiment of the people, and has lost heavily on the popular vote. His only hope and chance now consist in the yet more reckless use of similar means to perpetuate his power.

The times demand of the people of the whole country a superhuman effort to throw off this yoke of military and civil despotism, and restore the government again to a constitutional basis. Pennsylvania has set a glorious example, and nearly all the other states where elections have been held have sternly rebuked the administration. It only remains to put forth all our energies, and to resolve that the country must and shall be saved, to complete the work.

We expect great things of New-York. Two years ago, when fanaticism and abolitionism seemed ready to ingulf us in common ruin, the Democracy of the Empire State responded to the eloquent call of HORATIO SEYMOUR, then, as now, our gallant standard bearer, and put a limit to the raging flood which, but for that interposition, would have spread over the land. That victory of the Democracy—the election of Democratic governors in New-York and New Jersey—saved us then from speedy subjugation to the powers which had resolved to crush out our liberties. New-York must again stand forth, not alone as a bulwark against further encroachments upon our rights, but as the head of the victorious column.

New-York must roll up a majority which shall proclaim to all the world, not only that the Empire State is able and ready to protect her own rights, and to provide for the security of her own citizens, but that in the great work of rescuing a glorious nation from anarchy and chaos she takes her pre-eminent rank and asserts her imperial power.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution? Let the record of the last four years make answer.

The partisans of Mr. LINCOLN push the slavery question into the forefront of the civil policy of the present administration, and demand that it be made the test, in discussion of the qualities of their favorite. We accept the issue, and we deny that Mr. LINCOLN had ever matured a well-defined line of conduct on that subject, until the ferocity of the radical abolitionists *pressed* him to issue the emancipation proclamation. Then, for the first time, he got his cue. Till then he floated and drifted whithersoever the emotions and exigencies of the hour seemed to impel. He admitted as much in the letter to HODGES. Is such utter absence of all plan to be taken as evidence of capability?

Let us look for a moment at the facts, if we would appreciate what a charlatan among statesmen Mr. LINCOLN is.

In February, 1861, he left his home for the federal capital. His journey was the occasion of much speech-making. The topic which was then uppermost in the public thought was the then accomplished secession of seven states, and their open defiance of the federal arm. At Columbus, Ohio, Mr. LINCOLN made allusion to the troubles which then darkened the land in these words:

It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there *is nothing going wrong*. It is a consoling circumstance that, when we look out, there is *nothing that really hurts anybody*. We entertain different views upon political questions, but *nobody is suffering anything*.

At Pittsburg, he assured his follow-citizens that:

Notwithstanding the troubles across the river [the speaker pointed southwardly across the Monongahela, and *smiled*] *there is no crisis but an artificial one*. What is there to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. I repeat, then, there is no crisis excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians.

At Cleveland, Ohio, he impatiently asked:

Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact. It was not "argued up," and, as the saying is, it cannot be argued down. *Let it alone and it will go down of itself.* (Laughter.)

To-day, Mr. LINCOLN proclaims, with a positiveness only surpassed by his declarations in February, 1861, that the crisis *has* "foundation in fact," and that it is slave labor. Three years and a half ago and the "let-alone" policy was the true one; now "my plan" is just the opposite. Then it was "artificial;" now it is terribly real. Do sensible men see evidences of statesmanlike prevision of events in these early utterances of the President-elect?

When Mr. LINCOLN reached New-York city he appears to have got perception that something was "going wrong," and somebody was "hurt," for, mounting a table, his biographer, Mr. RAYMOND, informs us, in the Astor House parlor, he said:

I hope to feel no necessity pressing upon me to say anything (hereafter) in conflict with the Constitution; in conflict with the Union of these states; in conflict with the perpetuation of the liberties of this people; or anything in conflict with anything whatever that I have ever given you reason to expect from me.

On the next day, at the City Hall, in response to an address from Mayor WOOD, the President elect reproduced the thought of the previous evening:

"There is nothing," he remarked, "that could ever bring me to consent, willingly to consent, to the DESTRUCTION OF THIS UNION, (in which not only the great city of New-York, but the whole country, has acquired its greatness) unless it would be that for which the Union itself was made. I understand that the ship is made for the carrying and preservation of the cargo; and, *so long as the ship is safe with the cargo*, it shall not be abandoned."

It is worthy of remark that in the welcoming address of Mayor WOOD these words were employed:

To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the confederacy, we look for a restoration of fraternal relations between the states—only to be accomplished by *peaceful and conciliatory means*, aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

To this, Mr. RAYMOND (p. 90) reports Mr. LINCOLN as replying:

In regard to the difficulties that confront us at this time, and of which you have seen fit to speak so becomingly and justly, I can only say that *I agree with the sentiments expressed*.

The whole atmosphere of the speeches of the President elect in New York city harmonized with the "let-alone" policy proclaimed at Cleveland, Ohio. There was no talk about destruction of slave labor to bring back the seven seceded states. There was, indeed, allusion to the "pressure" so often referred to since that time, and an indication of being *faithful* to the Constitution by "destruction of the Union." Perhaps some zealous Republican discovers in these speeches indications of "capability," but nothing of the kind is revealed to us. On the contrary, we see nothing but intellectual helplessness.

At Philadelphia, Mr. LINCOLN reiterates the proposition that nobody is "hurt," and adds:

I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied position of our fellow-citizens does not point us to anything in which they are being injured, or about to be injured; for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time, is *artificial*.

Again, in Independence Hall, on February 21, 1861, he said:

Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be NO BLOODSHED OR WAR. There is no necessity for it.

All this, be it remembered, after the President elect had conferred with his party friends and advisers, in Ohio, New-York, and Pennsylvania, including those who had hastened on from Washington. Could fatuous folly go further? Or was it premeditated knavery?

Arrived in Washington on the 27th instant, in the "Scotch cap and military cloak," he replied to a welcome by the mayor in these words, among others:

I will take this occasion to say that very much of the ill-feeling that has existed, and still exists, between the people in the section from which I come and the people here is dependent upon a misunderstanding of each other.

No suggestion was made, it will be observed, of the incompatibility of the two sections by reason of slave labor; no denouncement of slavery as the imprisoned giant which was stirring the embers of fire. Not that! It was a mere "*misunderstanding*."

In the meantime, all the United States was remembering that Mr. LINCOLN, in June, 1858, had declared to the state convention in Illinois which nominated him as candidate for the Senate:

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. (See Raymond's Life, p. 33.)

Here, again, there was no allusion to the slave-power; to an aristocracy of the South to be avoided and abhorred; or to the crisis of a great conspiracy which had been on foot for thirty years. And yet a hostile government had been set up almost within reach of his arm. All the forts, arsenals, dockyards, and custom-houses within the limits of the insurgent states had been seized, and were held by the rebels. All the powers of the federal government were paralyzed in the seceded communities. And yet, says Mr. LINCOLN, it is nothing but an "artificial excitement," best treated by being left alone.

It will not be forgotten that before the delivery of the last speech by the President-elect in Washington, and from which we have quoted, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas had seceded; the convention had assembled at Montgomery; DAVIS had been elected president of the new confederacy, and had delivered an address in which he said that "the time for compromise has now passed, and the South is determined to maintain her position, and make all who oppose her smell southern powder, and feel southern steel, if coercion be persisted in." And yet, in face of all this, Mr. LINCOLN's statesmanship would permit him to see nothing but a mere "misunderstanding," which if "let alone" will "go down of itself." Thus much for the prescience or prevision of ABRAHAM LINCOLN up to March 4, 1862; and thus much for his perception of the cause of the rebellion and the true remedy! We shall recur to the topic again.

POSTOFFICE ESPIONAGE.

Mr. LINCOLN and his subordinates are in the constant practice of violating the mails and of taking dispatches not addressed to them off the telegraph wires. The administration journals hardly attempt to deny these things now, and by their silence consent to all the unscrupulous methods with which Mr. LINCOLN is endeavoring to accomplish his re-election—whether it be the carrying of elections by fraud or by violence, the exclusion of all but his own supporters from the polls by partisan test oaths, the fabrication of soldiers' votes to secure the adoption of the Maryland new constitution, or such practices as are exposed in the following letter:

[COPY.]

TOLEDO, Ohio, September 19.

SIR: I have been informed by Cyrus D. Hooks, who is private secretary to the provost marshal at Detroit, and has charge of the correspondence, secret service, &c., appertaining to the office, that large numbers of letters from disloyal persons to others, daily pass through his hands to make report upon their contents. That these letters are nearly opened and reported upon or copied, and re-sealed and sent to their destinations so that the parties themselves could not detect the tampering. That it was none of his business to find out who took them from the mails, and he was careful not to place himself in a position to implicate others. They were brought to him already opened. It was Mr. Hooks's opinion (so he said to me) that those letters could not be abstracted from the mails, except by the consent and a proper understanding with the postmaster at Detroit, and he also expressed the opinion that large numbers of letters would have to be opened in order to find a small number of disloyal ones; and it was only those of a disloyal character that passed through his hands.

It is proper to say that I have long known Mr. Hanks and believe him to be a man of unimpeachable character, and also that he justifies these proceedings on account of the ends to be accomplished by it. Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,
W. W. JONES.

To Hon. Montgomery Blair,
Postmaster-General, Washington.

Mr. JONES, the writer of the above letter, is vouched for to us as one of the most eminent physicians of Toledo, and it only remains for us to add that Postmaster-General BLAIR has made no reply to it, and has permitted the espionage thus shown to be practiced on the mails as the WORLD's family as he has permitted a similar espionage at the eastern postoffices.

American freemen have to choose, three weeks hence, between an administration which denies them free speech, a free press, a free ballot, and free mails, and one which will insure to them these and all other forms of civil liberty.

THE REBELS IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN.

We have repeatedly published extracts from the Richmond press, giving cogent reasons why the rebels preferred LINCOLN to McCLELLAN as President of the United States. That this is really their feeling will be seen by the extracts from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th which we published yesterday and republish below. It will be noticed that the editor of the *Examiner* pounced his article upon the receipt of news which, if true, rendered LINCOLN's re-election certain. Says that paper:

According to the Yankee papers published on the *morning after* the election, the Lincoln party have carried Pennsylvania by thirty-five thousand majority; Indiana by twenty thousand, Ohio by forty thousand. Whether this is merely a new fabrication, made for the good of the army on the eve of battle, or a real index of the truth, are doubtful questions. It is difficult to believe that the facts could be ascertained in the few hours between the closing of the polls, over such vast countries, and the printing of the papers. But the fact would be no surprise, in view of the determination of the Yankee government to carry its point, even by the uttermost exertion of force and fraud. *As the reader knows, it is what we believe to be the best possible result for the southern confederacy, because it would diminish the chances of McClellan's election; and we have long been convinced that such an event would be the most dangerous of all things.* He would propose a convention of states and armistice; and that proposition (he being President of the United States) *would have a strong tendency to disorganize the South.* But an effect yet worse for us would be that which his election would exercise on the North. So long as Lincoln is the man in power, there is, and there will be, a strong party in the North opposed to him, his government, and his system. But the election of McClellan would heal all their dissensions, and unite them more completely than ever in the determination to restore the Union by diplomacy or by arms. The chances of peace are exactly the same, whether Lincoln or McClellan is elected. Neither would desist from assailing us until satisfied that we will never submit. Both would carry on the war as long as they were able. Neither could do it another year, but McClellan would have much more power to do so than Lincoln.

From A. H. STEPHENS's letter, and the tone of this and many other rebel publications, it is clear that all that is required to thoroughly disorganize the rebel armies and government is the election of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. ORESLEY admitted during last summer that nowhere was the election of LINCOLN, in 1860, received with such delight as in the "focus of the rebellion"—Charleston. His re-election will do more to strengthen JEFF. DAVIS's power than a victory over GRANT or SHERMAN.

INTERVIEW OF TENNESSEE CITIZENS WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

We print, in other columns, a most extraordinary account of an audience granted by President LINCOLN to a delegation from Tennessee, who came to Washington to remonstrate against the exclusion of Democratic citizens from the polls by the illegal test-oath imposed by Governor ANDREW JOHNSON. Assuming that the reader will acquaint himself with the facts by a perusal of the attested record of the interview, we spare ourselves the task of recital, and pass on at once with such observations as occur to us. extraordinary interview suggests.

The proceeding of these citizens of Tennessee in their petition for the redress of grievances was in the nature of a remonstrance. Governor JOHNSON, of whom they complain, is a military agent of the President, charged with certain civil functions not defined by law, and liable to great abuse. When such abuses occur, the only mode of redress is an application to the President, who has plenary authority over his military agents, and is ultimately responsible for their acts. In regard to the wrongs which they may commit, the President is not merely an executive officer but a judge; for, since they are liable to no civil process, and are not held amenable to the people through elections, the President is the only source from which persons aggrieved can obtain either the redress usually sought in courts, or the relief which free communities find in the elective franchise. The President is, therefore, as much bound to give a candid and respectful hearing to complaints against his military agents as is a judge on the bench to suitors for justice.

A highly respectable deputation of citizens of Tennessee call upon President LINCOLN to ask the redress of wrongs committed by his military governor of that state. The fact that this military governor is a candidate with him for one of the highest offices of the republic, and that the matter of grievance is an unlawful interference with the freedom of elections, affecting the success of these joint candidates, would, with a President possessing a delicate sense of honor, cause this application to be received with an anxious desire to do justice, and to acquit both himself and his co-candidate of all suspicion of aiming to seize the first offices of the government by unfair or disreputable reasons. If there is any case which could appeal to a sense of justice, to the sentiment of honor and to the love of a pure reputation, such a case was presented to the President by these citizens of Tennessee. Even had the complaints been frivolous, the President owed it to decorum, in a matter which so nearly concerned his honor, to treat the remonstrants with candor, and give a respectful reply to their petition. If he thought them wrong, he should have made a clear and dispassionate statement of what he conceived to be their error; and though he might not have convinced them, he would, if his reasons were good, have stood justified before the country. An upright judge often sends away suitors dissatisfied, but he never treats them with contumely. While Mr. LINCOLN is, in this matter, clothed with all the responsibilities of a judge, his position is much more delicate, inasmuch as he is a deeply interested party, who profits by the alleged wrong.

We are confident that no candid or virtu-

ous man will dissent from this view of Mr. LINCOLN's duty, in the case brought to his notice by these citizens of Tennessee.

But what was his actual conduct?

We see him divested of the dignity which befits his great office, and of the considerate impartiality which belongs to the character of a judge, and treating the suitors before him with the rude petulance of an unscrupulous party demagogue. We deem it unnecessary, at present, to discuss the justice of the complaints presented for his consideration. The subject is so ably handled in the remonstrance read to the President, as to render further argument superfluous. That remonstrance makes it entirely clear that the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON and the oath it imposes, are a palpable violation of the Constitution. If the President found it impossible to make any reply to the decisive arguments presented to him on this subject, it would have been consistent with his dignity to have told the delegation that the subject deserved more consideration than he could then bestow upon it; that he would give it his early attention with an anxious desire to do justice and remove reasonable causes of complaint; and that if he found reason to revise the action of his military governor, they should be duly informed.

Instead of this decent and considerate course, Mr. LINCOLN lost all sense of dignity, and indulged in a strain of remark which proves him destitute of the elevation of character which belongs to his exalted position, and of the ordinary self-respect of a gentleman. But considering that he is President of the United States, his loss of temper and breach of manners, is something more than the indication of a vulgar mind. His ignoring every feature of the case except the one which concerned his selfish interest as a partisan, and his petulant and positive refusal to take any other action in the matter than an effort to promote his own election, disclose low instincts, and a sordid, ignoble ambition. Mr. LINCOLN openly prostitutes law, justice, and the Constitution, the dignity of his position and the decencies of intercourse to the basest passions of a demagogue.

The subject to which these citizens of Tennessee called the attention of President LINCOLN is one of the gravest that can engage the attention of a statesman. The two houses of Congress, both consisting of a majority of Mr. LINCOLN's own party, deemed it of such importance that they passed a bill which would have extinguished the possibility of such action as that of which the people of Tennessee complain. That bill Mr. LINCOLN vetoed by proclamation, and thereby subjected himself to the formal censure of some of the ablest men of his party, who disapproved his conduct and imputed it to dishonorable motives. The soreness caused by those imputations, and the upbraidings of an uneasy conscience, may account for, though they cannot excuse, the vulgar discourtesy and discreditable self-exposure of this interview with the citizens of Tennessee. The [illegible] of [illegible] justifying his course or concealing his motives, left him no refuge but to fall back upon his real character, and unblushingly avow that in a matter which appealed to his justice he would know no motive but his thirst of office. His remarks will bear no other interpretation than this, that he is determined to administer affairs in Tennessee solely with a view to defeat General MCCLELLAN and promote his own election.

The intention of securing his re-election by a system of rotten boroughs in the states under his military control, has been apparent since his December message. Even his own partisans imputed his reconstruction scheme to this motive, and passed the bill to which we have referred to prevent him from carrying it into effect. He incurred the odium of killing that bill by an unprecedented sort of veto, because he had determined to re-elect himself. His flat and discourteous refusal to consider this subject in any other than an electioneering light, is a confession of the dishonorable motives to which his policy on this class of questions has been attributed both by his own party and his opponents. The indecent vulgarity of this naked exhibition of his character, is as shocking to decency, as his support of a sham election in Tennessee is contrary to law, and repugnant to the Constitution.

APPEAL TO SCANDINAVIANS.

We have received an address, too long for our columns in their present crowded state, appealing to the Scandinavians in the United States to stand by the Constitution of their adopted country, and vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President of the United States. The address is signed by ANDREW MAGNUS JOHNSON, and concludes as follows:

Fellow Scandinavians: We can save this country if we'll unite as one man at the ballot box and cast our vote for George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton! Let us show the world that we shall not disgrace our country, that we shall not help destroy it, that we will not be led by Know-nothings and fanatics; and, finally, that we will not violate our oath, nor soil our hands in innocent blood; but stand by the Constitution, shoulder to shoulder, as true born Scandinavians and true American citizens, who love our native country not less, but our adopted country more.

Hoping you will heed the warning *in time*, I remain yours for the Constitution, for the Union, and for the Democratic ticket

ANDREW MAGNUS JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS A CHAMELEON.

Thanks to the devoted partisanship of General SPINNER, of the Treasury Department, our beloved chief magistrate has been made to appear in an entirely new and unexpected character. In reply to a letter from somebody in Vermont, asking for information as to the form in which the President draws his salary, Mr. Treasurer-General SPINNER declares that, instead of drawing his salary in gold-certificates, Mr. LINCOLN for the most part never draws his salary at all.

"In one case," says Mr. Treasurer-General SPINNER, "all his salary so remained undrawn without interest for eleven months."

Upon this, a new and interesting question arises. If the President never draws his salary, does he never pay his debts? It is understood that the salary of the President is paid to him that he may defray his household expenses at Washington; and it would certainly not appear that, at the present cost of living in the capital, the presidential salary affords much margin for economy to a chief magistrate maintaining the respectabilities of his office.

Yet Mr. Treasurer-General SPINNER goes on to say that when Mr. LINCOLN does, after much pressure, consent to draw his salary, "It is mostly invested in stocks of the United "States, purchased at current rates by his "friends, for him."

How, then, we repeat, does the President live? He certainly was not esteemed a millionaire before he went to Washington. It is hardly to be supposed that he makes a handsome annual profit at present out of some business not connected with his executive duties as head of the nation. Is his excellency, after all, a chameleon? His frequent changes of political color would seem to intimate as much; and if he really lives on air, the question may be considered to be settled.

We await with eagerness further light upon this subject from Mr. Treasurer-General SPINNER.

CONNECTICUT.—Our advices from Connecticut are of the most cheering character. The contest is a close one, but with hard work and a will that knows no flagging, our friends expect to carry the state. In no state will the Lincolnites put forth greater efforts. Through contractors and office-holders they expect to disburse a vast corruption fund; but the Democracy are fully aroused, and expect to succeed. There is a fair chance that the six votes of Connecticut will be cast for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS?

The Republican orators and papers are free with charges of disloyalty and accusations against Democrats of favoring disunion. Let us see who were the original disunionists.

The following is a copy of a petition which was largely circulated in 1856, and signed by the advance guard of the Republican party—those who originated the Republican organization and who are now its leading champions:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of Herkimer county, State of New-York, respectfully submit to Congress:

That, in the nature of things, antagonistical principles, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never unite:

That our experience of more than three score years having demonstrated that *there can be no real union between the* North and South, but, on the contrary, increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to freedom and slavery.

That the South having declared it not only her right and purpose to eternize slavery where it now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter belong to the Republic, come what may; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the North, made it perilous for any Northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section of the country and even in the national capital, and proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions universally:

We therefore believe that *the time has come* for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous. *We earnestly request Congress at its present session to take immediate measures for the* speedy, *peaceful, and equitable* Dissolution of the Union as the exigency may require—leaving the South to depend upon her own resources, and to take all the responsibility in the maintenance of her slave system, and the North to organize an independent government in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

Now, what was done with these treasonable disunion petitions after they received the signatures of the men who are now calling Democrats copperheads and traitors? The following note appended to each printed copy of the petition tells the story:

[The person to whom this petition is transmitted, is *earnestly* requested to circulate it for the signatures of the men and women of his town, and *speedily* send it to either of the senators, Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward and Fessenden; or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame, Collamer, Campbell, or *any other suitable* representative at Washington.]

These disunion chaps knew their men. WILSON, WADE, HALE, SEWARD, FESSENDEN, GIDDINGS, BURLINGAME, COLLAMER, or "*any other suitable* representative at Washington." These, then, were the apostles of disunion as long ago as 1856, while GREELEY, as their organ, denounced the American flag, and all of them sought to overthrow the Union. These men now have the assurance—impudence is the better word—to denounce Democrats who always stood by the Union, as traitors. Shame on such demagogues!

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The granite hills of New Hampshire are not more enduring and reliable than the noble Democracy of that state. Laboring under every disadvantage, they have maintained their position, disputing, inch by inch, the ground claimed by their opponents, and now, in the final contest, they have a good prospect for achieving a grand victory.

HOW TO BE A "LOYAL" MAN.

Its the easiest thing in the world to be a "loyal" man according to shoddy. You must commit to memory, from the official organs of the authorities at present in power, a few choice expressions, such as "copperhead," "peace-sneak," "traitor," "submissionist," "rebel sympathizer," and the like, and whenever you hear a gentleman say "Union" or "Constitution," or whenever you find yourself cornered in an argument, pour them out upon him, in connection with all the slang-whanging adjectives you can think of. That is simple "loyalty" as defined by the shoddy party. To be "intensely loyal," however, you must be, if young, a "War Eagle" (or buzzard, or whatever the callow shoddyites call themselves); or, if old, you must have a contract. When a Republican comes to grief because of his infamous insults or malignant lying, you must speak of a "copperhead outrage;" but when a Democratic newspaper is suppressed, or mobbed, or when a Democratic meeting is interfered with or broken up by ruffian drunkards, or when a man is kidnapped at dead of night, hurried through the farce of a military trial, and banished from home and friends, you must dilate upon the "treasonable utterances" and "copperhead lying" which led to this "expression of the wrath of insulted freemen," or rejoice openly—the latter being more distinctly a mark of "loyalty." If a good man, a Democrat, gives largely of his substance to equip a regiment for the field, say "he does it for effect." If he becomes an officer and participates in his own person in the perils of battle, say "he's in league with JEFF. DAVIS and wants to turn his command over to the enemy." If he loses his life, give two words to his self-sacrifice and then add, "he was a Democrat, and they do say," &c., &c., &c. If a Democratic governor saves a state from pillage and a city from destruction by his prompt military action, accuse him openly of inviting invasion and inciting riots. And if a general preserves an entire army from destruction, a country from disintegration, a President and his cabinet from capture, an empire in territorial domain from spoliation, or puts new life into sinking hearts, excites flagging energies and arouses waning hope—if a general should do all these things, and it should be discovered that he is a Democrat, although a brave, Christian soldier and an accomplished gentleman, bedaub yourself in the mire of self-disgrace by calling his victories defeats, his gallant (Democratic) lieutenants imbeciles, and himself a traitor and a coward. All these things and many more—such as calling the first buffoon of the land the second Washington, and speaking of his despotic acts as military necessities—are required of him who would be a truly "loyal" man in the eyes of the shoddyites. No gentleman, of course, could do these things; but to be a gentleman is the last thing required of an ingrained thick-and-thin Republican; and as we said at the beginning, to those who *can* be shoddyites, these matters come easily—easily as eating strawberries and cream.

THE ORGANIZATION OF VICTORY—SEND VOTES TO THE SOLDIERS.

No man of ordinary intelligence can any longer doubt that victory is within the grasp of the great conservative Democratic party at the presidential election in November.

The set of the tide is all one way; its strength and speed are visibly increasing with every day, and by the 8th of November, if the Democrats of America will but be true to themselves, their principles, and their country, it will be running at a regular Bay of Fundy rate.

Mark the facts of the past six weeks! See the first stir of life in the waters far down east in the pioneer State of Maine. There a gain of two thousand on the last majorities of the abolitionists. Coming westward, Connecticut is lifted still higher, thrown still further forward. The gains of Maine are nearly doubled there in a proportional increase of the Democratic force. Two or three weeks of work elapse, and with a deafening roar, ominous of the coming deluge, the Democratic surge, with a single rush, sweeps away more than TWENTY THOUSAND abolition votes in Pennsylvania, more than SIXTY THOUSAND abolition votes in Ohio.

And this in the face of an abolition organization twenty, yes fifty, fold more powerful than any party organization in this country has ever been before. Wielding the two most formidable forces in the state—the purse and the sword—the partisans of the administration have shrunk from no excesses either of corruption or of intimidation. Like Mr. CHASE in Kentucky, they have claimed victory as theirs by a fixed decree of Heaven; like Mr. SEWARD at Auburn, they have demanded the presidency for ABRAHAM LINCOLN as his of right until the Union shall be restored, though his folly and their fanaticism should defer that consummation to the latest syllable of recorded time; like ANDREW JOHNSON in Tennessee, they have denounced a vote against their policy as an act of constructive treason; like ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Indiana, in Missouri, and in Maryland, they have marched regiments of soldiers to the polling places to overawe the voice of the people; like SIMON CAMERON in Pennsylvania, they have flooded the electoral districts with greenbacks.

Yet they have been beaten. They no longer dare deny that they have been beaten. And it behooves every loyal Democrat in the land, seeing that they have been beaten, to press with renewed energy upon their broken front, to prevent its formation afresh, to secure the positions already won, and to make those positions the new base of a final, irresistible advance in November. Reeling along the whole line, the enemy will now concentrate all their efforts upon the votes of the army. These they hope to control in November—not, indeed, by compelling athletic soldiers in the field to vote against their consciences—that is a dangerous matter; but by brow-beating invalids in the hospitals, and by keeping Democratic ballots out of the camps of the army. We have positive evidence that both of these things were done in the late elections. Look at the votes cast and see the truth for yourselves. In hospitals containing three and four hundred men, we have votes of eighty or ninety. A few Democratic soldiers receiving ballots from their friends are enabled to vote. The remainder ask for ballots and are told by the officials that none but Republican ballots are to be had. As with the hospitals so with the camps. Let the friends of the soldier, of the Union, of MCCLELLAN, look to this AT ONCE. *Let every man who knows a soldier inclose to him* AT ONCE, *in a letter, the correct Democratic electoral ticket of his state.* There is no time to be lost. The abolitionists are thoroughly scared by their recent defeats, and they will move heaven and earth to save themselves in November. Let the victorious Democracy be as alert as their foes, and all these efforts will be in vain.

First, to the soldiers; let no man think the state committee will do the work and exonerate him. Do what we all may, there will hardly be Democratic tickets enough in the army by the eighth of November for the true Democrats and patriots who will need them on that day.

Of course the home work must not be neglected. Organize in the districts, organize in towns, villages, hamlets. Remember that every hour of honest work given to our cause now may save years of misery to him who gives it, and to the land we all love. Remember that every dollar spent now in circulating documents, in publishing the truth, in rousing the people to act upon it, may save hundreds of dollars in crushing taxation, the curse and consequence of reckless misgovernment.

Soldiers of the Union! fighting for all that makes dear the memory of the past, for all that gilds with hope the lowering clouds of the present; soldiers of the Union! as truly as if you stood arrayed in its defense on the embattled field; soldiers of the Union! Democrats, loyal citizens, loving law and liberty, close up your ranks, work, march—forward and victory!

President LINCOLN has shown by four years of usurpation, of lawless, reckless misgovernment, and more especially has shown by his recent conduct in Maryland and Tennessee, that no principle, no respect for law, that nothing, in short, but his fears would restrain him from any further desperate and lawless acts necessary to perpetuate his hold on power.

In his speech published on Thursday President LINCOLN for the first time publicly betrays his fears.

The chief magistrate of the United States feels that his acts have been so lawless, and his efforts at re-election so desperate and unscrupulous, that he needs to avow to the American people that he does not propose to become a usurper in case of his defeat.

His excellency might as well have spared himself and the nation the shame of this avowal. The Democratic party, we take leave to say, does not ask Mr. LINCOLN's kind consent not to be a usurper. That party is entirely competent to elect its candidate to the chair of WASHINGTON, and to place him there.

INHUMAN.

The inhumanity of the men in charge of affairs at Washington in neglecting to provide for the exchange of the prisoners in the hands of the confederate authorities is beginning to arouse the attention and to shock the sensibilities of all thinking humane persons. To leave fifty thousand white soldiers, many of them long since entitled to discharge from the expiration of enlistment, simply upon a point of etiquette about the equality of negro soldiers, is not only absurd and wicked, but barbarous.

We hold a large excess of prisoners, and could exchange at once enough to release every soldier in confederate prisons; but the administration refuses to make the exchange of white man for white man, and insists that it must be white man for negro. How long will the public bear such inhumanity to their soldier brethren?

PULPIT POLITICS.

On the north side of the Potomac thousands of clergymen are every Sunday addressing fervent prayers to God for the success of the northern arms and for the subjugation of the South; and on the other side of the line thousands of clergymen, as sincere, are addressing prayers to God, probably full as fervent, for the success of their cause, the achievement of their independence, and for their success in defending their families and their homes against what they consider the aggressions of the North.

Simple-minded Christians may well stand aghast at the spectacle. The ministers of the Prince of Peace engaged in stirring up the worst passions of the people, and in goading on their followers to the prosecution of a war involving vices crimes and horrors innumerable!

And can there be any wonder that ministers are losing in the respect they formerly received and that while, instead of repenting of our own sins, we attempt to cover up our own deficiencies by loud-mouthed denunciations of the sins of others. Christianity suffers and selfishness prevails over the land.

Within a few weeks a man who calls himself Chaplain Turner has been enumerating among our "iniquities before God" the fact that "no nation has less respect for her Christian ministry than this;" that there is no nation where they are "less cared for, *less provided* for" than in this.

If this is the case, the clergy may well ask themselves what is the cause of it? and who is to blame?

The meddling of the clergy, as clergy, in politics is nothing new in this country—nor, in fact in Europe. Some of the most violent and destructive wars in European history have been excited by the clergy. And from the first settlement of New England, the clergy as a body asserted and maintained a large share of control. In old times Massachusetts seldom undertook a war against the Indians without the sanction of the clergy, and in the great Indian war of 1675-6 they made a set of articles of war, of which the first one was that no one should blaspheme the Trinity on pain of having his tongue bored with a red-hot iron.

And even within a few years we have had instances of the clergy, as a body, undertaking to control our politics.

In 1854, during the troubles growing out of the Kansas struggle, 3,000 clergymen petitioned Congress and most impudently assumed to dictate to the representatives of the people "in the name of Almighty God." Shortly after a memorial followed from the Chicago clergymen on the same subject, in which they declared that they "were divinely appointed to declare and enforce God's will on *all* points of *moral* and religious truth."

Talk about popery after this!

No one denies the right of clergymen as citizens, and out of the pulpit, to their own opinion, and to advocate them in any proper manner. But here they, as a body, as clergymen, assume to denounce a political measure and its supporters. Dr. Lieber lays it down as one of the indispensable safeguards of liberty that the army are never to be permitted to poll as a body. Suppose the lawyers, as a body, were to undertake to declare their opinion on a political measure, and to denounce Congress for passing or not passing it? And in the case of the clergy it is more to be guarded against, because there is an *esprit de corps* among them which does not prevail in other professions.

And so in regard to the pulpit. Christ has nowhere instructed his followers to make war to abolish slavery or to trust to any other than moral means to effect it. Half the world was in slavery when he was on earth—slavery, too, where the owner had the power of life and death—a slavery where in Judea even the year of jubilee brought no relief to the heathen captive, and yet He does not undertake to abolish it by denouncing the masters as thieves and murderers, nor by exciting war for its destruction. It was no part of His mission to do evil that good may come. And his apostles followed in the same spirit.

But our clergy have got to be so much better than Jesus Christ——!

The citizen who attacks another in argument, the lawyer who attacks another in court, knows that his opponent will have an opportunity to answer, and it is a cowardly privilege which a clergyman exercises when he ascends the pulpit and proceeds to denounce the political opinion of a portion of his hearers, feeling safe in the knowledge that they (however able, and often more capable of giving advice than himself) cannot reply, and that he can thus give vent to his opinions without fear of contradiction. If he wishes to discuss a political subject fairly, he should notify a meeting for that particular purpose and invite all to participate.

A schoolmaster is employed to teach the ordinary branches of intellectual and moral education, not religion or politics. So a clergyman is paid for preaching the Gospel. If a clergyman for the love of God chooses to go about preaching without pay, the case would be different. But in ordinary cases it is a matter of contract, where persons of different political parties join in hiring and paying a clergyman to preach the Gospel to them—and that alone.

If a minister is to lecture his hearers not only on moral principles, but upon the application of them to the varying questions of the day, he might say that moral subjects include political; and it is no easy matter to draw the line.

Perhaps we cannot do better than to quote from a work of Dr. Wayland, on the "Limits of Human Responsibility," a work written some years ago, before the anti-slavery agitation had reached its present height, and while he could write and reason coolly and calmly. That Dr. Wayland's opinions have always been strongly anti-slavery gives an additional weight to his cautions on the subject of pulpit politics.

In associating as a church, he says, Christians "mutually submit themselves to each other in respect to everything which Christ has commanded * * what Christ has left *optional* still left optional, and in respect to it every member is as much at liberty as he was before."

"Now the business of the minister of Christ, is, as I suppose, to carry forward the purposes for which the church was constituted * * He is appointed to inculcate upon his brethren the *temper of mind* which Christ inculcated. He is bound also to exhort them to the practice of those duties which Christ has enjoined, and to warn them against those acts which Christ has forbidden." * * *

"But inasmuch as the consequences attending upon the preaching of the gospel are so immeasurably solemn, it is of the highest importance the minister of Christ be careful, as an embassador of Christ, to proclaim under these sanctions nothing but what Christ has *commanded*. The minister of Christ may *not denounce the judgments of God* against anything against which *Christ himself* has not denounced them. What Christ has left to the understanding and conscience of the individual, that he must leave to these; what Christ has revealed obscurely, he must reveal obscurely.

* * * * * *

"We see, then, what is the limit of a minister's official duty. The temper of mind which Christ has enjoined he may enjoin. The acts which Christ has specified as indicative of those tempers, he may specify. All this he may do under the authority of Christ. But when Christ has merely enjoined the temper of mind, and has not specified the manner of its exemplification, then the minister may, on the authority of Christ, enjoin the temper of mind, but he must leave the exemplification to the conscience and the individual.

All this could not be better or more cautiously expressed. Christ has enjoined a spirit of mercy and humanity, which, as the principles of his religion spread, would improve the condition of the slave. But he never practiced or enjoined denunciations of slaveholders, which, as every one having any knowledge of human nature must know, would surely defeat the object.

So long as abolition was advocated at the North in a Christian spirit, so long there was no abolition party at the South. In 1832 abolition was freely debated in the Virginia Legislature, and some of her best statesmen favored it—Gov. McDowell, Rives, Sumner, Preston, &c. We have now before us a pamphlet containing a speech on the subject by Hon. C. J. Faulkner (late minister to France) which would be called a strong abolition document.

But when northern people irritated by the loss of political power began to interfere, the tone of the southern mind changed. The value of slaves, too, had been increased by the invention of the cotton gin and other improvements, thus beginning to be felt in the increased cultivation of cotton, and southern slave owners were no longer willing to part with their slaves.

And who is to blame for this effect of this increased cultivation upon slavery? Certainly not we; God brought it about for his own good purposes.

The whole difficulty grows out of the inculcation in modern times of the doctrine that every man is responsible for the sins of all other people; And the effect of this is decidedly anti-Christian. We

"Compound for sins we are inclined to,
By damning those we have no mind to."

We spend so much time in denouncing the sins of other people that we neglect our own, and thus a spirit of selfishness and spiritual pride is encouraged. We thank God that we are not like those sinners.

Again, having formed this notion of our responsibility, when we contemplate two political parties or two parties at war, we are apt to conclude that God must be on one side or the other, overlooking the results of all history and experience, which show that in all quarrels the blame is seldom on one side. And we commonly conclude that God is on the side we ourselves take. And then it follows that if God is on that side, we must do everything in our power to carry out God's will. And those who come to this conclusion do not generally hesitate about means.

In one of the European religious wars, a persecuting general applied to his bishop just before a battle to know how he should distinguish the saints from the heretics. "Kill them all," said the bishop, "God will know his own."

So it is said of the first settlers of one of the New England colonies, when they found the Indians not well disposed to part with their lands they met together in solemn town meeting, and resolved—

First, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.

Second, that the Lord has given it to his saints.

Third, that we are the saints.

And they proceeded to take possession.

And we judge very much in the same way concerning God's Providence in war. If defeat befalls our enemies it is a judgment of God on them, it is evident that God is on our side; while if evil befalls our own cause, it is only the merciful affliction of a friend who afflicts us merely to bring us back to the right path. So the abolitionists considered our defeat at Bull Run as a blessing intended by Divine Providence, to compel the administration to adopt their emancipation scheme.

A late Chicago *Journal* says:

Rev. Dr. Evarts, by way of illustrating the inscrutability of Divine Providence, related in his sermon last Sunday the following incident: The spot in our lake can be pointed out to you where a young lieutenant of the United States army was once well nigh drowned. He went down, as it was supposed, for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much difficulty restored to consciousness. That young lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent "Confederacy"—Jefferson Davis.

Why should not the southern clergy claim this as a special interposition of God to save the life of the man who was destined to lead them to independence? It would be not more presumptuous than the course of the northern clergy in pretending to see into God's designs, and denouncing every one who does not see as they do.

One of the worst consequences of this presumption is that when we find that we are disappointed and that the side on which we think God is does not succeed, we are led to despair; we doubt God's providence and perhaps his existence.

The clergy are flattered with the idea that they are leading public opinion; when often they are but the tools of ambitious and shrewder laymen who use them for their own political ends.

It is easy for a clergyman to gain favor by taking the side which he knows is popular in his own locality. It is easy to rant against slavery and slaveholding; this is going with the current; but show us a minister who has preached against the almost universal corruption and extravagance of the North, who has preached against the immense frauds on government, who has denounced any of his wealthy hearers who were growing rich on shoddy contracts, who has impressed on his hearers the duty of going to the war themselves, instead of evading duty and compromising with conscience by paying for a negro or foreign substitute; and we will acknowledge a prodigy.

When they once join in political excitement the clergy seem to lose all restraint of common sense. We have had Beecher preaching up Sharp's rifles as Christianity, Rev. Mr. Wheelock, of Dover, N. H., declaring that the gallows of John Brown is to be in politics what the *cross of Christ* is in religion; a Rev. Mr. Hart, in Rockland, Me., *praying* that any one who voted the Democratic ticket might have his arm withered, a Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kentucky, declaring that he would rather see *every woman and child* [millions!] in the South perish than that the South should succeed. &c., &c.

We have had Dr. Perks in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, which *should* be a Christian magazine, applying David's imprecation, to the southern slaveholder, professing to weep while he does it, and praying:

Let his children be fatherless.

And his wife a widow.

Let his children be continually *vagabonds* and beg.

Let there be *none to extend mercy* unto him.

Neither let there be *any favor to his fatherless children*.

And we have New England clergymen who have books in their libraries stolen from the libraries of the South. If their former owners have forfeited them by treason, they belong to the government, and it is cheating the government to withhold them.

Such are the extravagances, the follies, and the crimes to which clergymen will descend when they once give up preaching the gospel of peace.

Hon Charles Sumner in a discourse delivered before the war began, declared that "Christianity forbids the whole customs of war," and that he could not "readily perceive the difference in principle between those ministers of the Gospel who themselves gird on the sword, as in olden time, and those others, who, unarmed, and in solemn black, lend the sanction of their presence to the martial array, or to any form of preparation for war."

In the war of 1812 against England, and which many of our statesmen considered so vital that it was called the second war of independence, the clergy of New England preached against the war and threatened disunion if the war was carried on. How different from the spirit of the present day.

How much slander can be put into a sermon; how much abuse into a prayer. Under pretense of praying for the forgiveness of some brother who happens to differ from us, we can insinuate that he is anything but an honest man, and can prejudice all our hearers against him, so that they will avoid him as a pestilence; and this, too, in a prayer addressed to the merciful God, the slanderer knowing that he is safe from reply.

We have no right to do evil that good may come: and here again we cannot do better than to quote from the same work of Dr. Wayland:

"Although then an object to be accomplished "be ever so desirable, yet if it cannot be accom-"plished without presenting evil motives before "our fellow-men, that object must be left un-"done. Should it *never be accomplished*, we are "not responsible."

In the early ages of Christianity, we are told that the surrounding heathen looked in wondering amazement on the assemblages of the primitive Christians, and exclaimed "See how they love one another." It was this spirit which carried Christianity into all parts of the earth. Look we on the jarring sects of this day, and the clergy South and North, in the present war, would any one make the same remark?

Political preaching among the Congregational churches has been one great means of building up the Episcopal church among us. All some time or other get tired of strife and long for repose, which they cannot find in our common churches.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The friends of McClellan were out in strong force in the village of Patchogue, Suffolk county, on Saturday evening, October 1st. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Military Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hon. John S. Havens, President of the McClellan Club, presided, and speeches were made by Henry L. Clinton, of New-York, and Hon. Henry C. Platt, the nominee of the Democracy of the 2nd District, for Assembly. The audience were attentive and enthusiastic, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, with cheers for McClellan, and for the speakers of the evening.

Taxes are greater now in the United States than in any country of the world, and they have been assessed most oppressively. Tea, coffee, sugar and all the necessaries of life, have had the heaviest taxes put upon them; labor is taxed, salaries are taxed, the farmer—the husbandman who tills the soil, and who makes worthless earth produce valuable crops, thereby enriching the nation, must pay for a license to exercise his calling. When shall all this stop? Only when we have Union, reconciliation, friendship and peace!

On the Express train from Albany Saturday afternoon, a warm political dispute arose, ending in a bet of $25 as to the political complexion of the passengers on board. A careful canvass was taken to decide the bet, resulting for McClellan 142, for Lincoln 86.

Rufus King, Esq., of Albany, a prominent Republican, and a friend of Thurlow Weed, has declared in favor of Little Mac.

Hon. Cornelius Noyes, the leading Republican member of the Vermont Legislature, in declining a renomination this year, gives his reasons as follows:

Permit me to say, gentlemen, that I have never cultivated the art of concealing my opinions, and while I do not regard the expression of them as important, I desire to state, in order to remove any misapprehensions, that I honestly believe that corruption in office and the love of plunder in office are doing more to destroy the administration and the government than the rebels can do by force of arms; and that that class of active "patriots" who love the government so well that they want to eat it up is quite too large. If there is no other way to stay and check this shameful corruption in office and contracts, it is easy to foresee that many loyal men will be ready, as a last resort, to welcome a change in the administration.

Col. J. M. Lord, of Indiana, repents of Lincolnism.

The soldiers on Hart's Island are all betting on Little Mac's election.

A soldier with the left of General Grant's army says:

I think McClellan will poll a tremendous vote among the soldiers. I will tell you who will vote for Lincoln in the army—such fellows as "dead beats," sutlers, suckers, and fellows that have a "big thing" in the contract or shoddy line. Three times three for "Little Mac."

James H. Parker, editor of the Goodhue Volunteer *Red Wing Union*, and a candidate on the Republican ticket for County Attorney, is a valedictory, states that he has sold his paper to the Democrats for fear that if he did not they would start a paper in the county themselves.

Andrew Johnson, the Abolition candidate for the Vice Presidency, in the Senate of the United States, thus spoke of the party which he now expects to receive votes:

Go to Massachusetts during the war of 1812 and the Hartford Convention, and there you will find men engaged in this *treasonable and unholy work*. Even in 1845, Massachusetts in manifesting her great opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States, passed a resolution *resolving herself out of the Union*. Thus we find *South Carolina and Massachusetts taking the lead* in this secession movement. We find the Abolitionists of the North *shaking the right hand of fellowship with the Disunionists of the South in this work of breaking up the Union*.

Hon. Edward Everett, the well-known contributor to the New-York *Ledger*, and more recently mentioned in our columns as having been nominated for presidential elector by the Republicans of Massachusetts, thus spoke in Faneuil Hall, Feb. 9, 1861:

To expect to hold fifteen states in the Union by force of arms is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be by servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister states must leave us, in the name of heaven let them go in peace. * * * The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with blood. If the vital principle of all republican governments, is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of coequal sovereign states, require, as its basis, the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

An Incident of the War.

"With the night cloud upon us," the brave captain said,
"Our host from Manassas all brokenly fled,
With a cloud of disgrace on us darker by far,
In our hearts not a hope, in the sky not a star.

Ah! well I remember how all that were left
Of my men on that path of shame stagger'd and crept,
It was not with the tread of the soldier, not now
With the war-kindled eyes and the foe-fronting brow.

No, wearily, drearily on in the night
They moved, and to rouse them I strove with my might;
Yea, I pricked with my sword the more sluggish—in vain;
Weak captives to slumber they sank on the plain.

I slept, too,—as bear it may be—when hark!
'Tis the tramping of horse! sabers clang in the dark!
And mistily, shadows that grew out of shade,
From the near woodlands galloped a small cavalcade!

A vision! can it be? Oh! who ever yet heard
Those accents, could fail at the sound to be stirred
I rose to my feet—I was close by his side—
Clasped his hand—it was *his*—with unspeakable pride.

"'Tis your general, boys," and I flourished my sword;
'Twas the wand of Armida—a magical word
That I shouted; and up, ere I twice drew a breath
They sprang, as it were from the shadow of death

"McClellan! McClellan!" and cheer followed cheer,
As he passed—the young chief, so deservedly dear;
And my brave boys, with story, and laughter, and song,
Went merrily, cheerily marching along.

And the tidings flew fast with a whirlwind delight,
We could hear the wild cheers ringing far in the night;
As the ground swell of ocean rolls, deepening its roar,
Till it thunders in long lines of surf on the shore.

McClellan! McClellan!" again does the name
Fill the land with a torrent and storm of acclaim;
It was victory's talisman—still be it be,
For a people united, and peaceful, and free!

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1864.

Copperheads and Adders.

The Lincoln abolition party and the Loyal Leaguers delight in giving the name of "Copperhead" to all who differ from them, to all who do not bow down before their shrine of Lincoln and the negro—to all who are opposed to tyranny and who are lovers of the Constitution and the Union; in fine to all who are truly for liberty. (Hence the term from the *head* of LIBERTY on the old *copper* cent.)

Now what has this self-called loyal and patriotic party done for our country? Let us see.

1st. It has been the *adder* of imaginary clauses to the Constitution.

2d. It has been the *adder* of the imaginary State of Western Virginia to the Union.

3d. It has been the *adder* of $4,000,000,000 to our national debt.

4th. It has been the *adder* of hundreds of thousands of slaughtered soldiers to our bills of mortality.

5th. It has been the *adder* of a countless host of shoddy contractors to the governmental patronage.

6th. It is constantly the *adder* of insult to injury to all pure citizens who dare think for themselves, to all who dare prefer the "Union as it was" to "Disunion and abolitionism."

Are not, then, the Lincolnites, "*Adders*" of the most venomous type?

"*Adder*. A kind of Serpent full of poison. It is said to stop its ears, the one on the earth, the other with its tail, to avoid hearing."—*Butterworth's Concordance*.

And truly the Lincoln Adder dislikes to hear the truth.

ARE COMING

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
UNITED STATES MINSTRELS
AND REPUBLICAN
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
under the personal supervision and management of
ABE LINKUM,
THE KING OF ALL, AND FUNNIEST PERFORMER OF THE AGE.

The company is composed of the following stars: ABE LINKUM, BILLY SUWARD, NED STANTON, GID WELLES, HENRY BEECHER, BEN WADE, JACK DAVIS, DOD GREELEY, FRED DOUGLASS, BEN BUTLER, NAT BANKS, WINDY PHILLIPS, BILL GARRISON, and ANN DICKINSON.

The above troupe having met with such unbounded success at their magnificent Hall (White House), Washington, D. C., which was built expressly for them by Uncle Sam, at the enormous expense of twenty million dollars, most respectfully announce this their last season, previous to their departure for Europe.

Manager	ABE LINKUM.
Treasurer	SOL CHASE.
Secretary	NED STANTON.
Stage Manager	BILLY SUWARD.

A CARD.

Visitors wishing to present bouquets to any of the performers can do so by leaving them at the box office. Throwing them upon the stage is strictly forbidden, as it is apt to create a jealous feeling. No Wearing of the slang allowed outside of the dressing room.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Grand Introductory Overture	United States Minstrels
Opening Chorus, Fall of Sumter	Full Band
How are you, Greenbacks? Original	Sol Chase.
To whom it may concern	Abe Linkum.
The Poor Old Slave	Willy Garrison.
We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more.	Hod Greeley.
Contraband's Lament	Fred Douglass.
Nobody Hurt	Abe Linkum
Life on the Ocean Wave	Gid Welles.
Favorite Ballad	Jack Davis.
I want to be an Angel	Harry Beecher.
All Quiet on the Potomac	Bill Seward.
Finale—Quickstep, a la Bull Run	Company.

Part Second.

QUEER, QUAINT, and BUTTON-BURSTIN.

Monitor Reel	Gid Welles.
Happy Uncle Tom	Harry Beecher.

STOCKS UP.

Uncle Snow	Ben Wade.
Double Clog Dance	Butler and Banks.
Banjo Solo—I wish I was in Dixie, with a funny story,	ABE LINKUM.
Stump Speech	Windy Phillips.

Part Third.

Ballad—We are the Boys for pleasure	Sol Chase.
Rattlesnake Jig by the female prodigy,	Ann Dickinson

THE COMIC QUARTET.
LINKUM, GREELEY, CHASE AND SUWARD.

Mississippi Fling	Nat Banks.
Banjo Duet, with funny story	Linkum and Greeley.

THE AMUSING SKETCH OF BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

Beauty	Suward. Beast Boller.
Funny Story (original), A Little Boy out West,	Abe Linkum.

The whole to conclude with the Original Walk Around, entitled,
ON TO RICHMOND, via NIAGARA FALLS,
by the Entire Company in uniform.

P. S.—No gold or silver taken at the door.
Front seats reserved for colored folks.
Copperheads not admitted.
First class talent always wanted. Address, through the N. Y. SUNDAY MERCURY,
JOHNNY FREEMONT, Avaunt Courier.

Strike for McClellan!

BY THE "LITTLE CORPORAL."

1.
Up! freemen! while the battle's breath
Is hot on every hill;
Up! freemen! while the stain of death
Yet reddens every rill!

2.
The breath from Spottsylvania's field,
The stain from blood that ran
In torrents, that the soil might yield
The harvest of "my plan!"

3.
Up! up! the tyrant with his chains
Must never lock the hands
O'er arms that bear a freeman's veins,
A freeman's iron hands!

4.
Nor shall our daughters toil for knaves,
With starving heart and brow:
The Northern or the Southern slaves—
Which will ye strike for now?

5.
'Tis well—I see the light'ning soul
Of freedom in your eyes,
I hear your thunder voices roll
Along your native skies!

6.
From eastern hill to western wild,
In cottage, tent, and ship,
A name is blessed by man and child,
And cheered from lip to lip!

7.
The waters sing it in the glens,
And leaves of every hue;
Stars write it with their silver pens
On heaven's page of blue.

8.
'Tis heard where'er the battle horn
Rings out a blast of fame,
It waves aloft on banners torn,
And in the beacon's flame!

9.
McCLELLAN's name! remember well,
His comrades of the past:
How they who fought, and fighting fell,
Still cheered it to the last!

10.
'Twas then the watchword of our lines,
The watchword of our blows!
'Twill still be then while sunlight shines,
And while our life-blood flows!

Beecher's Beatitudes.

[From the Sunday Mercury.]

Blessed are the rich in pocket, for theirs are the federal greenbacks.

Blessed are they that make widows mourn and prevent orphans from being comforted.

Blessed are the saints, for they shall inherit the Southern plantations, and we are the saints.

Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after pap, for they shall be filled, and Father Abraham will give them a little more prodding.

Blessed are the unmerciful, for they shall exterminate the rebels.

Blessed are the impure in heart for they, shall see miscegenation.

Blessed are the strifemakers, for they shall be called the children of Old Abe.

Blessed are they that persecute others 'for conscience' sake, for they shall make earth a hell.

Blessed are ye whom ye revile copperheads, and persecute them, and say all manner of evil falsely against them for Lincoln's sake.

Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in greenbacks; for so rewarded they the Opdykes and Hendersons that went before ye.

For verily, I say unto you, the Constitution and the Union shall pass away; but not one jot or tittle of the public plunder shall pass away until all be devoured.

Think that I am come to destroy contracts and diminish profits; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.

Whosoever, therefore, shall not break all the provisions of the Constitution, shall be called the least in the city of Washington; but whoever shall break them all, the same shall be called great in the city of Washington.

For I say unto you, that unless your treason shall exceed that of the Rebels and Secessionists, ye shall in no case find favor at Washington.

Ye have heard it said, ye shall not kill, but I say unto you thou shalt kill, and refuse to be reconciled to thy brother, or agree with your adversary quickly, but deliver him to the Provost-Marshal, that he may be cast into Fort Lafayette. Verily I say unto you, he shall by no means come out hence till he is fleeced of his last greenback.

Thou hast heard it said by them of old time, thou shalt not commit adultery; but I say unto you, thou shalt practice miscegenation, and raise little maroon colored picaninnies to Father Abraham.

Again ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time thou shalt not forswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thine oaths. But I say unto you you shall compel copperheads to take unconstitutional oaths, and swear to vote the Lincoln ticket.

Lay up treasures for yourselves in greenbacks and five-twenties, for where your treasure is there will your heart be, which is in Abraham's bosom.

For I say unto you, you cannot serve God and Lincoln.

And after he had said these things a great multitude were converted, and there was great rejoicing among the elect.

Taxation! Farmers, Attention!

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.]

ONEIDA COUNTY, Sept. 26.

Will you allow me a small space in your paper to call the attention of my brother farmers to the enormously high taxes to be paid the coming year, just for bounties to recruit alone, under the last call of the President for 500,000? I give a few towns in this county as "specimen brick," which I presume will be a fair sample of about every town in the state.

The quota of this (Oneida) county, was about 1400 men; see *county* bounty was $600 to each man, which would make $840,000 as the sum to be raised for *county* bounties alone. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the county is about sixteen millions of dollars—making the tax about 4½ cents on each dollar. In addition to this every town in the county paid a town bounty. Rome paid $1000 town bounty; her assessed valuation is about two millions, making the ratio for *town* bounties over 4 per cent. she having upwards of ninety men to raise, add this to her share of county bounties makes the ratio 8½ cents on a dollar; so that a man who is assessed $10,0 must pay over $90, *for bounties alone*; this does not include the ordinary town, county, and state taxes!

The town of Annsville pays the same town county as Rome; her quota was 28 men, and her assessed valuation $260,100: she having to pay $28,000 town bounty, the ratio which each tax payer will have to pay in that town for town and county bounties will be about 15 per cent, or $150 on every $1000 assessed valuation. The same is true of Verona and other towns in this county.

As this last call of the President was only for one year's men, it is easy to see where we will be at another call is made. Who is to take the place of those men whose time will be out the first of next September.

Any farmer can figure out for himself, an approximation as to what his taxes will be if he will but take his town and county bounties, and then ascertain the assessed valuation of property in his town and county. It cannot fail to astound every one who gives the subject a careful thought.

The town of Camden paid $300 town bounty and her quota is 44 men; her assessed valuation is about $300,000, making the ratio for her town bounty about 4 cents on the dollar, or 8½ for town and county bounties. I ask all of my brother farmers, "to whom it may concern" if it is not "time to swap horses," and even if they should get cheated in the trade (of which there is no danger), they will far more than make it up in saving of taxes.

A FARMER.

Opinion of a Methodist Clergyman on Political Affairs.

[FOR THE WORLD.]

MR. EDITOR: I shall vote for George B. McClellan, if I live till election day. My reasons are numerous. I will mention a few of them:

1st. I believe McClellan's "plan" is the only one by which we can save the republic—"the Union the one condition of peace."

That is the only true legitimate object of the war. Mr. Lincoln has departed from it, he has another purpose. He cannot save the Union. But, we have good reason to believe in the language of James Guthrie, "the masses of the South are for peace. Offer them peace upon the terms of McClellan's letter, and they will accept of it."

2d. Of the two candidates, he is the Christian gentleman.

All who know him will testify to this. One of the most distinguished clergymen of this city, at one time McClellan's pastor, says: "George B. McClellan possesses one of the loveliest characters with which it has ever been my privilege to become acquainted." What is Mr. Lincoln? I need not answer.

3d. I believe him to be a true patriot and statesman.

For this faith I want no better evidence than what he has done as a soldier and the word and spirit of all his public letters. In his West Point address we can see clearly the master-mind to comprehend the wonderful issues of the day and point out the only legitimate means by which to save the republic. I ask honest and candid men to compare him in all these points with Abraham Lincoln. In the parties and creeds of society it is often very hard work to arrive at truth. Prejudices, and selfish interests manufacture and control the views and opinions of a great many men. They fence all around our hearts and sadly warp our judgments. They palsy our limbs when we would work for the right, and blind our eyes when we try to discover the truth. All this may be said of both the religionists and partisans of the day—especially this day of madness and strife. But I try most honestly to be free from all prejudices when I study and pronounce upon the character of these two men. The integrity, modesty, patience, courage, refinement, truthfulness, gentleness, and, in my opinion, wisdom of the one compared with the uncertainty, vulgarity, deceitfulness, lawlessness, and ignorance of the other, are all apparent in rendering my duty plain. Therefore, I shall vote for George B. McClellan. And, it seems to me when I reflect upon the lesson our American people have recently so dearly purchased, that in this coming election they will attach due importance to the high office of President. It seems to me that they will say: "We want no vulgar jester there; we want no common man to be our leader. Our President must be great and good—dignity must be seated on his brow and wisdom crown all his acts."

The enemies of McClellan resort to the lowest means in their war against him. The coalition journals of the city are crowded with language too indecent for public print. The New-York *Tribune*, for instance, a journal which once boasted of its high morality and its faithful advocacy of justice and human rights, its hits, and flings, and jeers are constant. In taking up that paper, the other day, I found the often-repeated statement, as an important argument against McClellan, that among his supporters will be found the "majority of the worst and lowest class of men." That story is too old and foolish to be noticed, but as I have seen no reply to it, I speak of it in this letter. For one, I am rejoiced if the statement is true. The New York *Tribune* would abuse the Lord Jesus Christ if he were upon earth. History tells us that not only the poor and the suffering were his followers, but the low and the vile were frequently his companions. They gathered around him for his counsel and help, and frequently this man, Jesus Christ, sought the society of publicans and sinners. The Pharisees complained of him, but still he kept on his course. Where in history is the spotless purity unalloyed, or where is there a stain upon his holy life? Perhaps our philosophical and wise *Tribune* has never studied the history of that man. Of course I speak of Jesus Christ without comparison; but, when in this roar of fanaticism our enemies become so foolish and endless as to imitate use of such measures, we can truthfully claim, that, while the poor and the suffering masses of our people look to George B. McClellan as to a second Washington for the rescue of our country, and love him, and will give him their voices and vote, such is the purity of his character that even the low and the vile are ready to do him homage.

Mr. Editor, I have faith in the triumph of our cause; but much work is needed, and when we work we can see much to encourage us. The intuitions and sober second thought of the people can always be trusted. These intuitions and that sober second-thought lashed into great activity by the cruelty of war and the usurpations of power, will, I trust, lead to the election of George B. McClellan for our next President. God speed the right!

F. M. H.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

MICHIGAN AND McCLELLAN.—Arrangements are being consummated to hold the largest mass meeting ever held at Michigan at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday the 25th of October. The Democracy of interior Michigan are making preparations to turn out *en masse*, and from all the reports of the earnestness and enthusiasm of the Democracy of that state, this will prove the largest political gathering of the campaign. The following distinguished speakers from abroad have been invited to address the meeting: Governor Seymour, Hons. John Van Buren and J. T. Brady, of New-York, Hon. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, and Hons. Robert McClellan, Governor Lothrop, Colonel Fenton, Hons. B. G. Stout, D. F. Granger, C. Joslin, D. Johnson, W. P. Wells, J. Logan Chipman, L. D. Norris, and E. F. Uhl, of Michigan.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

Respectfully dedicated to Gov. Andrew.

The New England members refuse to vote for the repeal of commutation unless they are allowed to recruit in the rebellious states.—*Washington Correspondence.*

Air—We are coming, Father Abraham.

We are hurrying Father Abraham
With philanthropic zeal;
For the cause of the poor colored man
Our hearts most deeply feel.
We want to put him in the ranks
Before us in the fray,
And for his sake most cheerfully
We'll throw his life away.
For, better than our lives be lost,
That they should die—a score,
And we'll send 'em, Father Abraham,
Five hundred thousand more.
And we'll send, &c.

If you look across the hill-tops
That meet the northern sky,
Long dusky lines of substitutes
Your vision may descry.
"The roads of Massachusetts swarm"
With darkies from afar
To claim the liberal bounties
So freely offered "thar"
And greenbacks in the sunlight gleam,
And patriots loudly roar;
We will send 'em Father Abraham,
Five hundred thousand more,
We will send, &c.

The West and South have lots of men,
White, yellow, black and brown,
And we have lots of money
To pay the bounties down.
To have them do the fighting
In place of us you see,
To save our bones and business
The very thing would be:
And we run our factories
Just as we did before,
While we send them, Father Abraham,
Five hundred thousand more:
While we send, &c.

With doughty deeds of tongue and pen,
As in the days gone by,
We'll help you, Father Abraham,
To fight 'em till we die.
But why, dear Father Abraham,
Our meek desires balk,
And make us do the fighting,
When we only want to talk:
Don't ask us, Father Abraham,
This fighting is a bore,
But we'll send the darkies cheerfully,
Five hundred thousand more,
But we'll send, &c.

Out West, Sept., 1864.

The Monster General Paine One of Mr. Lincoln's Pets—More of his Doings.

[Cairo Cor. Chicago Times.]

Let me relate a case that is notorious in Paducah, and the facts can be learned by all who so wish from almost any citizen of the place, Republican or Democrat. During General Paine's reign, a man went to him and informed him that a certain man, living some seven or eight miles from the town, was a rebel sympathizer, and that at one time he had killed a Union man, &c., &c. He did not, nor was he asked to make oath to his statement, and it should be further remembered that the informant had had a personal difficulty with the man he informed upon. General Paine ordered a squad of negroes to go to the house of this man, arrest and shoot him, and bring his body to Paducah, that he might with his own eyes see that he was dead. The negroes went and arrested him. The gentleman's family were in the greatest grief at his arrest, but he assured his wife and children that the general would certainly release him as soon as he could see him; that he had never been guilty of anything, and, therefore, it must be some mistake by which he was arrested. The family were comforted with the belief that the husband and father would certainly return that evening to his home; but night came and he did not return. Morning came, and their anxiety compelled them to send to Paducah to hear what doings they could of him. When they went to General Paine, he answered that he could not tell them. Thus matters continued for four days, when the friends of the family found the body in the pest-house, riddled with bullets and partially devoured by rats; and then General Paine thought he was taxing his humanity to allow them to take the mutilated and decaying remains and have them decently buried. This murdered man was not even guilty of the high crime of being a Democrat. He had incurred the displeasure of a Paducah leaguer, an intense patriot, and an intense Lincoln man, and therefore he was the victim of one of the most diabolical outrages upon record. Yet General Paine is the idolized pet of the Lincoln party, not only in southern Illinois, but throughout the land.

Assault upon Hon. S. S. Cox at Richmond, Indiana.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.), 17.]

The Hon. S. S. Cox was assaulted while on his way to the railroad depot in Richmond, Indiana, on Saturday evening last, by some butcher boys from Eaton, and badly bruised. It appears that a young man was in company with Cox, who announced that he had been an officer in the rebel army. This caused a good deal of excitement, and it was determined to find and punish this rebel officer. While hunting for him the boys came across Cox, whom the leader denounced as a rebel. This led to the excitement which resulted in Cox being knocked down and beaten. He finally escaped into a saloon near the depot, and some Union citizens observing that a stranger (they did not know Cox), was in trouble, interfered, and protected him from further injury. To one of these citizens Mr. Cox stated that he came to Richmond that day, intending to return on the evening train. In regard to the young man in company with him, he said he did not know he had been in the rebel army. He understood him to have a brother in the Union army, and he made his acquaintance through a letter of introduction from a friend. Mr. Cox left for home on the evening train. The boys found the rebel officer subsequently, and gave him a blow or two, when he escaped. When the train left for Cincinnati in the evening, there was considerable excitement about the matter. The attack upon Mr. Cox was condemned by the citizens, and much regret was expressed at the occurrence.

How Soldiers are Compelled to go for Lincoln.

[Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 18.—A returned soldier from the hospital at New Albany, Ind., speaking of the soldiers in that hospital, says a vote was taken recently in the convalescent ward. He voted for McClellan. The 180 men next to him, whom he has known to be Democrats, gave their votes for Lincoln. Astonished at this, he inquired the reason, and they told him that they were not ready to go to the front again, and they had been warned that they would be sent there if they showed their preference for McClellan. They added their belief that he, for voting for McClellan, would be sent forward, although his time had nearly expired. Sure enough, three days after, this McClellan soldier was sent to his regiment at the front, though his friend, who had voted for Lincoln, were kept in hospital, and were just as able as he to stand active service. He says that, in advance of the arrival of commissioners to take the votes, the opinions and choice of the soldiers for President, and those of the McClellan men, if possible, are forced to come over to Lincoln, or else prevented from being on hand to vote.

The New Castle *Gazette*, published in Lawrence county, Pa., has taken down the Lincoln flag and hoisted the banner of McClellan, Pendleton and the Union.

Democrats in sending documents to their friends in the army, should put them in envelopes and give them the appearance of ordinary letters, otherwise their reception will be doubtful.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. Potter has just published, and has now for sale at the office of this paper, the following striking caricatures, viz:

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They create a healthy appetite.
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They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
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They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
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They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

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The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AND ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS,

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

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Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

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